



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The present law on arbitration in Ohio provides for a permanent board, but no distinction is made between disputes arising in industries intimately connected with the public welfare and other disputes, and arbitration of the former class of disputes is not compulsory. The proposed law after defining carefully the terms used, especially "strikes" and "lockouts," gives the conditions of arbitration. Either party to a dispute arising in trades or industries to which the proposed law is to apply—the governor deciding this point—may make application to the governor for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation. The board is to consist of one member recommended by the employers, one by the employees, and a third recommended by these two. In case any of the parties fail to make the recommendation after a specified time the governor makes the appointment without such recommendation.

The board is given full powers of investigation; it may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, enter any workshop or mine under consideration, or authorize anyone else to enter such workshop or mine for purposes of investigation. If it considers the dispute trivial, it may dismiss the case.

It is made unlawful for a lockout or strike to occur in any of the trades or industries coming under the law prior to or during reference to a board. An employer who violates this provision is liable to a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1000 for every day or part of a day during which the law is violated; an employee violating the provision is liable to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50 for the same time. The parties need not be bound by the recommendations of the board, but if they do agree to be so bound, the recommendations shall be made a rule of the court and so enforced.

Other trades and industries may take advantage of this act by written application to the commissioner of labor, agreeing to be bound by the provisions of the act.

Other interesting provisions are that no counsel may appear except by consent of both parties, and the board may even then decline to allow counsel; and that no proceeding under the act is to be deemed invalid by reason of "any defect of form or any technical irregularity."

The bill provides for the repeal of the existing law on arbitration.

NELLIE F. SHEETS.

**Old Age Annuities.** A bill (No. 120) providing a plan for old age pensions or annuities was introduced in the Canadian parliament March

10, 1908. The bill declares that it is expedient to authorize the sale of government annuities in order to promote habits of thrift and to give opportunity to the people of Canada to provide for old age. It is proposed that annuities of not less than \$50 nor more than \$600 per year be purchased by the payment of a single sum or by the payment of a stipulated sum periodically at fixed and definite intervals. The governor in council is to fix the rate of interest to be allowed in the computation of values in tables which are to be the basis of such purchases. The annuities are to become payable when the annuitant shall have reached the age of fifty-five, or have become disabled. If the annuitant dies before the annuity becomes payable, the moneys paid in with 3 per cent interest compounded yearly are to be paid to the heirs.

The property and interest of an annuitant in the contract is not to be assignable and is to be free from legal process, unless the annuitant enters into and pays consideration for it with intent to defraud or deceive a creditor. If the creditor is able to prove such intent in a court of competent jurisdiction, he is to receive the amount paid in with 3 per cent simple interest, if the annuity has not become payable; and is to receive the present worth of the annuity if it has become payable.

The money paid in for annuities is to go into a consolidated revenue fund. Annuities due are to be paid from this fund. An account, known as the government annuities account, is to be kept of all moneys received and paid out in connection with annuity contracts, and of the assets and liabilities appertaining to the grant of annuities. The liabilities are to include the present value of the prospective annuities contracted for up to the end of the fiscal year.

LEONE SPOOR.

**Primary Elections.** Direct primary legislation has been receiving the attention of a large percentage of the legislatures in session during the winter of 1907-08. Out of a total of 18 sessions, 11 regular and 7 special, at least 7 or 8 have been concerned to some extent with such legislation, either new or amendatory.

After a prolonged and hard fought struggle the reluctant legislature of Illinois, compelled by public sentiment, passed its third primary election law, a measure much more comprehensive and progressive than either of the other two declared unconstitutional by the State supreme court.<sup>1</sup> The Kansas legislature called in special session on January 16,

<sup>1</sup> See AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, February, 1908, pp. 271-72.